

EUROPEAN HISTORY

SECTION II

Part A

(Suggested writing time — 45 minutes)

45% of Section II score

**Directions:** The following question is based on the accompanying Documents 1-11. (Some of the documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.) Write your answer on the lined pages of the pink essay booklet.

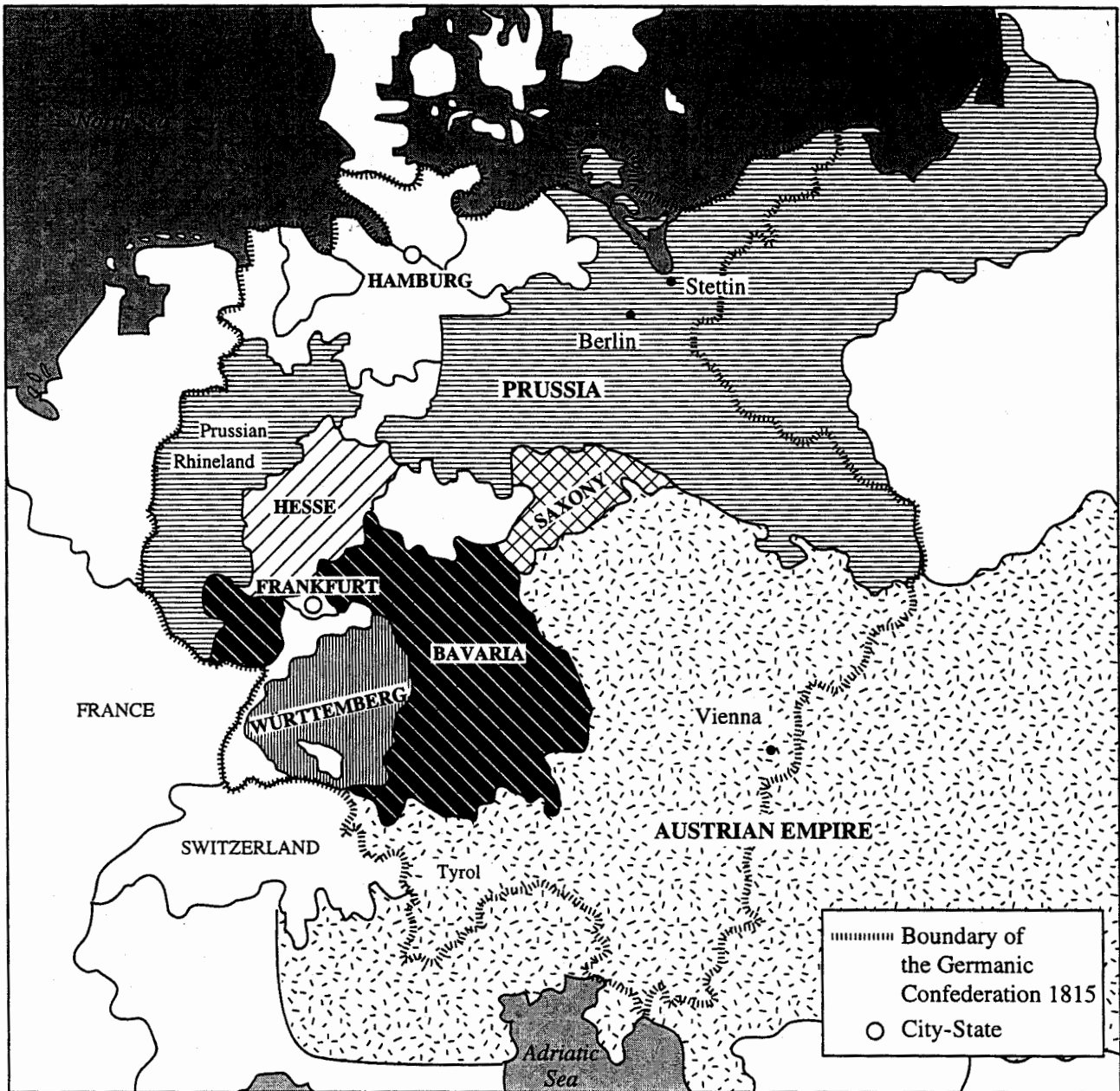
This question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the sources and the authors' points of view. Write an essay on the following topic that integrates your analysis of the documents. In no case should documents simply be cited and explained in a "laundry list" fashion. Do not simply summarize the documents individually. In your analysis of the documents, you may refer to relevant historical facts and developments not mentioned in the documents.

1. Describe and analyze the views of those who were concerned about the problems of the political, economic, and social order in the German states before the revolutions of 1848.

**Historical background:** In the eighteenth century, the Germans were divided among more than three hundred states, ranging from great powers (Austria and Prussia) to small city-states and principalities, all grouped under the Holy Roman Empire. During the Napoleonic Wars, some Germans hoped for German unification under a single constitutional monarchy. In 1815, after the defeat of Napoleon, much of the previous social and political order was restored. There were thirty-eight states loosely tied together in the Germanic Confederation. The map on the following page shows the major states of that confederation.

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# THE MAJOR STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION



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### Document 1

Source: Ernst Moritz Arndt, German poet and professor, 1813.

Where is the German's Fatherland?  
Is it Bavaria? Is it the Prussian-land?  
Is it Tyrol? Is it where the Swiss dwell?  
Ah! Austria surely it must be?  
Oh no! More great, more grand  
Must be the German's Fatherland!

Where is the German's Fatherland?  
Wherever resounds the German tongue!

### Document 2

Source: Joseph von\* Goerres, German publicist and scholar in exile in France, pamphlet entitled "Germany and the Revolution," 1819.

In Germany I am pleased a new idea is added to those that caused the revolution in France — the idea of national unity, which will render the ferment stronger than ever. A German revolution must end with the expulsion of the reigning princes, the overthrow of all ecclesiastical establishments, the destruction of the nobles, and the introduction of a republican constitution.

\*The term "von" is a sign of aristocratic status.

### Document 3

Source: Klemens von Metternich, Austrian chief minister, memorandum to the Austrian emperor, 1819.

Formerly the German revolutionaries were separated by the states in which they lived. It was clear to those conspirators that under such circumstances they could strike no effective blow. Some of these men now take the correct road from a revolutionary point of view. They direct their eyes to the union of all Germans in one Germany. This evil idea must be conquered.

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**Document 4**

Source: David Hansemann, an industrialist in the Prussian Rhineland, private letter, 1830.

We liberals insist that no one suffer distress, and so one institution after another is founded to feed the poor, to educate their children, to care for the old, to help poor mothers, etc. But herein lies the most direct invitation to wastefulness and laziness, the two vices which will most effectively nourish good-for-nothings among the lower classes. These good-for-nothings are dangerous to the public safety.

**Document 5**

Source: Friedrich List, Württemberg economist and academic, pamphlet, 1834.

Thirty-eight customs borders dividing the German states cripple our internal commerce and bring about the same effect as binding up every part of the human body so that blood cannot flow from one to the other.

**Document 6**

Source: Essay by Johann Riegel, a bookseller in a university town in Württemberg, 1842.

We live in a transitional period. Factories are taking the place of craft production. Nearly all the crafts are either in decline or in the grip of drastic changes in their shops to meet the competition of industrialization.

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**Document 7**

Source: Bettina von Arnim, author and wife of a Prussian aristocrat, *This is the Responsibility of the King*, book dedicated to King Frederick William IV of Prussia, 1843.

The father weaves cloth for jackets and pants, but he himself is in rags. The children are naked, trying to warm themselves in the straw. The mother spins threads from daylight to dark, but her efforts can never satisfy the needs of her children. The state demands taxes from the family, and they must pay their rent or the landlord will evict them.

**Document 8**

Source: General Joseph von Radowitz, advisor to King Frederick William IV of Prussia, *Concerning State and Church*, book, 1846.

Our German princes still have the resources to survive the struggle against the triumphant mediocrity of the middle classes. Let our princes have the courage to turn to the masses. There, among the lower and most numerous classes of the population, are their natural allies. The bourgeoisie has been corrupted by the evil education of the times and has lost its loyalty and faith.

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Document 9

Source: Newspaper illustration of a bread riot in the Prussian town of Stettin, 1847.



*Bildarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz*

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**Document 10**

Source: Hans von Gagern, government official in Hesse, speech before the Hessian State Assembly, 1847.

A new spirit is now irresistibly asserting itself in Germany. It is a strengthened public spirit, and in our times the German people cannot be put off as they were in previous years. It is the unquestionable conviction of the whole people that only by developing the principle of a representative and constitutional monarchy throughout Germany can the unity of the fatherland be strengthened, freedom come forth, and the rule of law be secured for our future public life.

**Document 11**

Source: Anonymous pamphlet confiscated by the police in Frankfurt, 1847.

Men of the Proletariat! German workers! You are the heart of the people. Show what you are worth. It is an honor to be called "the proletariat." Be worthy of this honor, and show that you were not born to be hunted like wild animals by the prince's police. When it comes time to fight—attack!

END OF PART A

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